FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 219 *13 November 1981*

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RIVER PLATE BASIN CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Nogues' Protest

PY121712 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 11 Nov -- Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues has protested against Argentina's diversion of the Pilcomayo River. In a speech he delivered at the River Plate Basin foreign ministers' meeting which is being held here, Nogues said that he reasserts "the concern of the Paraguayan Government and its people" and protests against the opening of artificial channels on the right side of the Pilcomayo River. He noted that this is an unusual but well-known fact. The Pilcomayo River, which starts in Bolivia and runs along the Argentine-Paraguayan border, had a decrease in its flow of water after Argentina opened an artificial channel in the Argentine provice of Formosa. This caused serious problems in the Paraguayan Chaco region that is irrigated by the Pilcomayo River. Grass grown in the region is used to feed the cattle raised there, according to Paraguayan sources.

Nogues added: "Argentina's diversion of the Pilcomayo River is a regrettable precedent. We are forced to raise the issue since incidents of this nature cause serious harm to our diplomatic relations and are not in keeping with the harmonious atmosphere that must prevail in our path to achieve joint undertakings."

He noted, however, that this irregularity is being amended.

The Paraguayan foreign minister was the only one who submitted a formal protest against a neighboring country at this meeting. He added that above all these meetings must be characterized by complete loyalty to the interests of those countries we have the honor of representing.

Nogues noted: "I call on you to hold a cordial, open and frank dialogue so that it may be an effective tool in strengthening this system and our bilateral relations."

Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said that Argentina is about to solve those problems caused by the Pilcomayo River flood works which Paraguay has protested against.

Answering the protest issued here by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues, Argentine Foreign Minister Camilion said that the Pilcomayo River is very unpredictable and that seasonal floods have caused much damage. Regretting that such an issue was raised at the River Plate Basin foreign ministers' meeting, Camilion noted that such matters should be solved through a spirit of close cooperation to obtain better results. He added that Argentina is willing to make this effort. Camilion said that Argentina has invested considerable amounts of money to neutralize the effects of the clearing operations which last winter diverted the Pilcomayo River toward the right bank.

Uruguayan Minister's Speech

PY121753 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 11 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez has requested that his colleagues from the River Plate Basin make a sincere and realistic evaluation of what has been achieved within the framework of this organization. During a speech delivered at the 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers' meeting that opened here today, Valdez agreed with the representatives from Argentina and Brazil on the need to establish an order of priorities in compliance with the treaty.

He noted that this order of priorities must be closely tied to the needs and interests of the five River Plate Basin countries.

He said that the time has come to reflect on the urgent need to improve working methods and adopt specific measures to rationalize the path that will be followed. Among the projects that Uruguay has submitted to the organization, Valdez noted the one concerning the establishment of joint customs measures regarding international land transportation. He urged the other four member countries to carry out the pertinent studies as soon as possible.

Peruvian Observer's Comment

PY121453 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In his capacity as observer to the River Plate Basin conference, the Peruvian ambassador to Bolivia, Jorge del Campo, supported the Bolivian proposal to undertake the interconnection of the Orinoco, Amazon and Plate hydrographic regions. He noted that the recent technical conference held in Lima established that this project is viable and that it will be, moreover, of great importance for the development of the area.

Press Conference

PY122130 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Live relay from Santa Cruz on 12 November press conference given by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro on proceedings of 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers' conference]

[Excerpt] Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has just ended a press conference held at the hotel. The Brazilian foreign minister noted that the project dealing with interconnecting the Orinoco, Amazon and Plate hydrographic regions is not a priority for Brazil since such a project will demand enormous investments.

[Begin Saraiva recording] We have not yet discussed this issue.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have no a priori position. We believe that the establishment of priorities must be carried out jointly by the five member countries and on this basis arrive at the proper solutions. [end recording]

Saraiva Guerreiro noted that there are no serious problems that may undermine the development of the River Plate Basin integration process. Moreover, he denied reports that Brazil is allegedly developing a nuclear plant for hegemonic objectives in Latin America.

During his talk with local reporters and those from international agencies, the Brazilian foreign minister said that Brazil has always fulfilled its international commitments and that, therefore, the agreement on the purchase of gas from Bolivia at a rate of 400 million of cubic feet per day is still in force. He added that in the meeting with his Bolivian colleague they discussed priority issues for Bolivia within the River Plate Basin, noting among them the [name indistinct] Santa Cruz road project.

COLOMBIA, PANAMA REQUEST COMPLETION OF HIGHWAY

PA110430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The governments of Colombia and Panama have asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to personally see to it that the construction on the Pan-American Highway is accelerated in accordance with "the ideas of continental integration." Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia and Aristides Royo of Panama delivered a letter to this effect to U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent visit to Colombia. However, the text of the letter was not made public until today.

In their letter to Reagan, the two presidents said that only 85 km of highway in Panama and 60 km in Colombia need to be completed. The original project envisioned a 400-km highway when the agreements were signed in 1971. These agreements, signed separately with the United States, established the cooperation of the United States for the completion of the highway by contributing three-thirds [as received] of the cost of the job.

This economic aid has not all been received so far due to several circumstances, especially the lack of budget appropriations by the United States and several suits filed with the District Court of Colombia concerning the preservation of the environment.

In their letter Turbay Ayala and Royo noted that "this obstacle should not have been an impediment for the United States to have fully contributed to the job in Panama or even in Colombia."

They added that "the United States inspired the idea of continental integration; therefore, this job should have high international priority since it consolidates the democratic bonds which have proverbially united our nations with yours."

CUBAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT SEMINAR ON MARXISM

FL121357 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Antonio Diaz, chief of the Internal Education Department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], has said that Latin America is facing an important battle between peoples and imperialism, between revolution and counterrevolution.

Diaz gave a lecture on the topic: "Lenin and Developing Countries," during an international seminar on "Marxism-Leninism in Current Times" that is taking place in Mexico City. Diaz' lecture at the seminar which is taking place at the (Vincente Lombardo Toledo) Philosophy, Political and Social Study Center and which is being attended by scientists, sociologists and politicians from several countries and parties, was centered on Lenin's analysis of the national and colonial problem.

BRIEFS

NEW ANDEAN CORPORATION PRESIDENT -- La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Julio Sanjines, outgoing president of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), stated that at present the corporation has a surplus of $5 million. He also disclosed that the CAF has extended the deadline for Bolivia on its $20 million foreign debt until 1983 and praised his replacement, Corsino Cardenas, who will take over in 1982. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 7 Nov 81 PY]

LOAN FOR BOLIVIAN HIGHWAY -- La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- The financial fund for the development of the River Plate Basin has granted Bolivia a credit for $7.5 million for paving the Sucre-Otala-Totacma highway in southern Bolivia near the Argentine border. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 6 Nov 81 PY]

REQUEST FOR POLITICAL PARTY'S RECOGNITION ACCEPTED

PY122059 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] San Juan -- A local judge has accepted the request of the Social Democratic Party of retired Admiral Emilio Massera to be officially recognized as a political party. At the same time, Federal Judge Mario Alberto Gerarduzzi said that the military government's ban on political activities is no longer enforceable because of the political activity displayed by the government itself. Gerarduzzi is the first electoral judge to accept a request for official recognition from a political party since the March 1976 coup which brought the military regime to power. He pointed out that the government has not moved on any occasion this year to put a stop to the growing political activity in the country Judge Gerarduzzi ordered that the necessary forms be given free of change for the social democrats to fill in to start official recognition proceedings.

ARGENTINE POLITICAL PARTY GUIDELINES ISSUED

PY122213 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (NA) -- The future political parties law will outlaw those groups that promote a revision of what has been done in the struggle against terrorism, according to the guidelines that have been approved by the military junta and which will be the basis for the political parties law. Also prohibited are those parties that do not uphold human rights and guarantees, those that promote the concentration of power in one person, the struggle by classes and joint ownership of production sectors. Amaro Pourciel, under secretary of institutional affairs, has begun to distribute these guidelines to political parties so they may study them and submit their observations and suggestions, no later than February 1982, to the Interior Ministry which in turn will submit them to the military junta. The political parties law will establish regulations for the recogition, operation and control of political parties. The guidelines establish the competence of political parties, the requirements for party leaders and for candidate. The following is a summary of its content:

1. Introduction: [Paragraph numbers and letters as received]

A. Purpose: To establish those guidelines that will help the executive branch achieve an exchange of opinions with present political parties, representative sectors, institutions and persons qualified to draft the political parties law. These guidelines are in keeping with the objectives and ideals established in the armed forces political statute for the national reorganization process and other statements issued by the military junta.

B. Nature and Scope: Through these guidelines the aforementioned must be achieved to ensure the drafting of those laws and regulations that will guarantee a normal institutionalization of the country and establish a proper, real, effective, representative and federal democratic republic.

C. Objectives:

1) To reorganize the political system in keeping with a multiparty plan based on small and large political groups having ample representation.

2) To assure effective control through a modern and perfected law on internal party activity; the origin, investments and management of political parties' economic resources and elections.

2) Guidelines:

A. To channel political party trends.

1. To tie the establishemnt of parties at the district level to a fixed percentage of members in relation to the election registries.

2) To tie the establishment of parties at the national level to the recognition of a significant number of electoral districts.

3) To support the coalition of parties and federations at the national and provincial levels on similar bases.

4) To obstruct the possible establishment of fronts or alliances for electoral purposes.

5) To discourage the possibilities of scisms within those political parties that have established a confederation after an electoral process.

B. Nature of Political Groups

1) To establish political parties as the only competent bodies through which to channel general political interests.

2) Political parties will be exclusively responsible for appointing candidates for public elective posts whether or not they belong to their respective party structures.

3) To promote political party activity within these groups.

C. To strengthen political party federalism

1) To increase the importance of party structures at the district level.

2) To enable parties at the district levels to issue regulations pertaining to their organizations' activities.

3) To establish that interventions in parties must be ordered by the national party board on a restrictive and limited basis.

D) Party Doctrine:

1) To establish that the declaration of principles, party programs or plans must be in compliance with the national constitution.

2) To prohibit those parties:

--that promote a revision of actions in the struggle against terrorism;

--that favor the concentration of power in one person;

--that promote the struggle of classes and the common ownership of production sectors;

--that promote the replacement of a representative, republican and democratic system by force or through constitutional measures included in the democratic system;

--that use government institutions or medium-level institutions to fulfill their own party objectives;

--that are subordinated to or hold direct ties with international political parties, organizations, foreign governments, foreigners or persons living abroad who threaten the national essence of these political parties.

3) To ensure that the statutes of all political parties express the political interests of the entire group and not merely those of a sector.

4) To ensure that both political party programs and election platforms do not distort the party doctrine established in its declaration of principles.

5) To establish that party programs and elections platforms clearly express the objectives to be achieved and how to achieve them.

E. Party Organizations:

1. Party membership should be on a voluntary basis and under the strict control of the law.

2) Parties should be organized on the basis of a representative and federal system that must rely on executive bodies and national and provincial conventions.

3) Parties must establish disciplinary party boards and these must be completely independent.

4) Parties must establish principles to enable their members to be defended in case there are suspensions or expulsions.

5) Parties must offer training and specialization courses for future party leaders and for candidates so that they may be competent.

F. Internal Operation:

1) Parties must open a membership registry to avoid, through legal control, any possibility of multiple registrations.

2) District party officials and those candidates for political posts should be elected by holding internal elections through direct and secret votes of the party's members. At the national level they may be appointed in conventions whose members are to be elected through the direct votes of the party's members.

3) A minimum percentage of votes of party members must be established for internal elections, and if this percentage is not achieved, a second round of votes must be held.

4) Party members must approve election platforms.

5) Any candidate who meets the requirements may run for office.

6) Calls to hold conventions, the issues to be discussed, what has been discussed and the result of internal party elections must be public.

7) Internal party structures must guarantee that minority factions are represented.

G. Party Leadership: The need to hold periodic internal party elections and limited reelections must be established.

H. Competence and Disqualification:

1) The present requirements for party leadership and for running for elections must be improved.

2) Persons will be unable to run for office if they are disqualified for the following reasons:

A) moral factors;
B) psychophysiological factors;
C) economic support factors;
D) ideological factors;
E) citizenship, condition or residency factors;
F) intellectural factors;
I) party economic resources.

1) It must be demanded that donations that are made either directly or indirectly to political parties must come from persons who are clearly identifiable and who live in the country.

2) The government must offer economic support to those recognized political organizations through budget appropriations.

3) All political parties must submit a proper report of accounts.

J. Supervision and Control:

1) It must be assured that all political parties operate in compliance with what is established in the PRN [National Reorganization Process] guidelines, the constitution and the laws in force.

2) The courts will be the special body in charge of controlling and supervising the following:

A) Party constitution, recognition, operation, expirations and abolishments;
B) Organization and operation of national registries of electoral districts and of political party members, general registries of citizenships, disqualifications, electoral faults, names, symbols, etc;
C) Internal elections for party authorities and candidates;
D) Political party activities events;
E) Trial of party leaders and candidates;
F) The origin, use and status of party funds;
G) The balance-sheet of party elections campaigns;
H) Publicity of party events.

NEW NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES NOTED

PY102052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] has increased by 200 percent the spent fuel storage capacity of the Atucha powerplant which will thus be able to continue operating with no obstacles for another 15-year period. For this purpose the plant has adequate facilities for safely storing the irradiated fuel elements.

The CNEA has officially received the building of the second pool house [casa de piletas], which can store 1,000 tons of metal uranium including the shells of 6,900 fuel rods. This storage capacity should be added to the present 440-ton storage facility which is about to be filled up.

The facilities include an operations pool [pileta de maniobras] and a storage room where fuel rods are stored in two layers hanging from stainless steel supports. Loads in the pool house are handled with a traveling crane which can lift 80 tons while irradiated material inside the pools is handled with a gantry crane provided with a carriage and an extendable arm to which gripping devices are attached.

Argentina has no major problems at present regarding the development of its capacity for storing irradiated fuels, but pertinent agencies are already planning security measures similar to those under study in Europe and which will have to be enforced in the year 2,000, when it is certain that substitutes for conventional energy balance does not require the adoption of drastic and complex measures yet, since [words indistinct] electricity has not reached a critical level.

CHAVES HANDS OVER PRESIDENCY TO FIGUEIREDO

PY121451 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1404 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Speech by acting Brazilian President Aureliano Chaves at ceremony handing over presidency to Joao Baptista Figueiredo at Planalto Palace in Brasilia on 12 November -- live]

[Text] I return to my duties as vice president of the nation with the conviction of having done my duty. In doing so I wish to voice my deepest gratitude to the legislative branch, to the judicial branch, to my fellow party comrades here represented by the chairman of my party and its secretary general, to the press and to each and every sector of the government from the illustrious ministers of state to the least-known public servants, and most especially to the armed forces which are ever more concerned with their constitutional mission.

Mr President, Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, may God always bless you in your most noble mission, which is to serve Brazil. Thank you.

Figueiredo Speech

PY121625 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1410 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Speech by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo upon reassuming, after 54 days of sick leave, his duties at Planalto Palace on 12 November -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency Vice President Aureliano Chaves, Your Excellency Chairman of the Supreme Court, Your Excellency Chairman of the Federal Senate, Your Excellency Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Your Excellencies, Messrs Ministers, Your Excellency President of the Social Democratic Party and most esteemed secretary general of the party, gentlemen:

The occasion demands that I thank Aureliano Chaves on two counts. First of all I would like to thank him for the kind and generous words with which he has just welcomed me. They have hardly surprised me, in view of the deep-rooted friendship which we have enjoyed for many years.

In the second place, I would like to thank Aureliano for (?his efforts) as acting head of the nation. He has managed to carry out every action and reach every decision in such a way as to show special deference toward me, and especially for the correct manner in which he has sought to comply with the government guidelines which I had outlined and of which he was fully aware. Thus, there is his affection, his deference toward me, his compliance with government guidelines and the loyalty which many a time prompted him to make decisions contrary to his own personal beliefs.

I would like to thank the ministers of state for having advised Aureliano Chaves in such a way that the administrative activities of the country have experienced no interruptions. This is how well the ministers and his excellency cooperated.

Finally, I would like to thank God for his kindness that in weakening my health he has allowed me to get to know better the many friends I have, to discover others who I did not know were my friends, and to feel once again the affection and solidarity with which the Brazilian people followed the developments of my health.

All of that makes me return to the head of the government, I do not say with a strong heart, because the doctors can contradict me, but as determined in spirit as when I took over the presidency of the nation, in order to witness, together with all of you, [the fulfillment of] the final purpose of my government which is the achievement of our country's democratic normalcy, in a peaceful way and within the framework of law and order. Thank you very much.

ELECTORAL COURT REGISTERS DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY

PY120219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1405 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- The Democratic Labor Party, [PDT], headed by Leonel Brizola, has obtained its definitive registration in the Superior Electoral Court [STE] in accordance with the new political parties law of Brazil.

So far definitive registration by the STE has been granted to the progovernment Social Democratic Party and the following opposition parties: Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, Popular Party, Brazilian Labor Party, and now the Democratic Labor Party. Another opposition party, the Workers' Party, led by unionist Luis Ignacio da Silva (Lula), requested its registration by the STE last week.

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES RISE IN GDP

PY062048 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Brasilia planning Minister Delfim Neto stated that the increase of the gross domestic product this year will "certainly be positive" and explained that "we have already had the first signs of recovery. Sales have also shown an increase. This means that we will end the year with more production than that at present."

Delfim Neto stated that in order to struggle against unemployment the government is going to speed up the construction of popular housing development, install new water and sewage systems and carry out a vast program for the construction of neighborhood streets because these are projects which require a lot of manual labor. He stated that "this is something we are contemplating but there is still no definite project."

CONDITIONS SET FOR SUPPORTING SAUDI PEACE PLAN

PY130235 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Brazil considers the Saudi plan a "positive contribution" to the process of negotiations for regional and lasting peace in the Middle East, but Riyadh would have to change a point of its proposal -- the one referring to the eastern sector of Jerusalem as capital of a future Palestinian state -- to have Brazil's full support for the plan, Itamaraty sources revealed yesterday.

The acceptance of that point, according to the sources, would represent a violation of the position Brazil has adopted as principle, that is, Jerusalem should be an international city open to all peoples and all religions.

PINOCHET AGREES WITH VIOLA ON NO ARMED CONFLICT

PY091806 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Gen Augusto Pinochet, president of the republic and commander in chief of the army, today fully agreed with Argentine President Roberto Viola's statements that there could be no armed confrontation between the two countries as a consequence of the border conflict. In this regard the chief of state said: That is exactly what I think.

President Viola told a special envoy of the Lima daily LA PRENSA that the possibility of an armed conflict with Chile is ruled out due to the mediation of Pope John II.

General Pinochet made this brief statement before entering the elevator on the 5th floor of the Defense Ministry where his office as commander in chief of the army is located.

CHILE AGREES WITH BELAUNDE ON BOLIVIAN PROBLEM

PY091812 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Fernando Zegers, director general of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, termed as very positive the statements by the Peruvian President regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation. Fernando Belaunde Terry stated that the OAS has no authority to give its opinion on the Bolivian landlocked situation and that this is something to be solved between those countries which are directly involved.

Zegers stated that the Peruvian president's statements coincide with the Chilean position and pointed out that the Bolivian demands are a bilateral problem, as has been stated by the OAS itself.

The diplomat stated that in order to discuss the matter Bolivia must state its position since the Chilean position is very clear. It is a bilateral problem in which the OAS has no say.

Asked whether there was any possibility of bilateral negotiations, the director general of the Foreign Ministry recalled that there are no diplomatic relations between Chile and Bolivia and that the country which broke these relations in 1971 should take the initiative to resume them.

SOURCES REPORT JCR APPROVAL OF TERRORIST CAMPAIGN

PY101517 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Santiago, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Sources from the security services today reported that the international subversive movement, which meets every year in different parts of the world, influences and send instructions to Chilean extremists. According to those sources, an important underground meeting was held by the Junta for Revolutionary Coordination (JCR) in April 1981 in Trinidad and Tobago where the Chilean economic and political situation was reviewed. The sources added that the meeting was attended by representatives of several movements which carry out violent armed actions in Latin America. The sources also said that a plan aimed at disrupting Chilean order through terrorist actions was approved.

The above sources stressed that the attack carried out on Friday, 6 November against Chilean Supreme Court President Israel Borquez is in keeping with the agreements arrived at in Trinidad and Tobago. Borquez, the top judicial branch authority, has been hospitalized and his life is in no danger after the surgery he underwent immediately after the attack.

It was also reported that the Port-of-Spain meeting was attended by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), The Bolivian Army of National Liberation (ELN), the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Uruguayan Tupamaros.

The security sources added that the information gathered about that meeting reveal that it was agreed that the actions to be carried out in Chile should be spectacular.

In the last 13 months, the so-called Popular Resistance Militia (MRP), the group supporting the armed struggle against President Pinochet's regime, claimed responsibility for several violent attacks including the assassination of a high army officer, policemen and secret agents; bank holdups; and setting fire to night clubs.

FOUR KILLED NEAR FOREIGN MINISTER'S HOUSE

PY101209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1139 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources have reported here that security agents shot and killed four persons because of their suspicious behavior near the residence of Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames early this morning.

The persons killed were riding in a taxi and did not obey an order to halt shouted by the guards stationed in the area. The minister's residence is located in Vizcachas district, approximately 20 km south of Santiago.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE reported that the vehicle had been stolen and several Santiago radio stations reported that the suspects opened fire on the policemen who tried to halt them. The police returned fire, causing the taxicab to catch fire.

Further on Extremists

PY111243 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[By (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] The government Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] issued a report yesterday evening after 2000 on the confrontation between security forces and four extremists. The report stated that the extremists were riding in stolen taxi. The taxi, an Opala with Renca license plate No CPN-149, was stolen from its owner on 7 November by two persons carrying guns.

The report adds that because the car in which the extremists were riding caught fire it was impossible to identify three of the extremists. A fourth extremist, who was out of the car, was found carrying a false identity card issued to (Jose Antonio Sepulveda Rojas). It was later established, however, that the person in question was really extremist (Luis Pantaleon Pincheira Llanos), alias (Marmota), (Mario) or (Fernando). The competent courts sent this person to jail for violating the arms control law, but in March 1977 his 5-year prison term was commuted to banishment. In April of that same year he left for Belgium. Later, however, he illegally reentered Chile.

The report issued last night by DINACOS notes that the terrorists were carrying homemade grenades, two Soviet-made AK rifles, a Czechoslovak-made Scorpio submachinegun and tire-bursters [Miguelitos]. Moreover, the terrorists carried a map of the La Florida district with special notes on the location of Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames' house. The DINACOS report adds that the car used by the security forces who repelled the extremists was hit by several AK bullets.

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS FOR ILLEGAL MEETING

PY100046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Temuco, Chile, 9 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported in this capital today that the (?police have arrested) 20 university students for attending a meeting during which the university situation at the Latin American level was being discussed. It was reported that the measure was taken by the carabineros paramilitary police of this city, 80 km south of Santiago, because the meeting was illegal according to new legislation which is in effect. The meeting, sponsored by Brazilian and Ecuadorean students passing through Chile, was also attended by Chilean university students. The police did not give the names of the students arrested last Sunday.

FARC, M-19 ANNOUNCEMENTS MARK IDEOLOGICAL CLASH

PA130344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 12 Nov (AFP) -- An ideological clash between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the 19 April Movement (M-19), communist guerrilla groups, was exposed today when FARC announced a truce and M-19 issued a declaration of war. At midyear, FARC and M-19 united their forces and their ideological struggle in the southern and forested Caqueta Department, making it clear that their united goal was to win power by force of arms.

The two groups, as has been asserted by the regular army, receive Cuban and communist aid. This has been denied by FARC, which says that it has no contacts with foreign powers. FARC, through a clandestine bulletin signed by its legendary leader Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tirofijo," told the government and the Colombians that it is initiating a truce in its struggle. It said that the truce would last from 1 November 1981 to 1 July 1982, so that the legislative and presidential elections can take place in tranquillity.

It also stressed that it hopes that all Colombians who hold an identification card (those above 18) will be able to vote without any pressure and will freely elect the new congress and president for the 1982-1986 period. However, the M-19, whose top leader, attorney Jaime Bateman Cayon, has announced that he wishes to run as a popular presidential candidate, has issued a declaration of war against the government of liberal President Julio Cesar Turbay.

In the middle of this war, which the army has been dealing with, the M-19 hijacked a plane from the domestic Aeropesca company, in which the M-19 affirms that it transported a cargo of arms and ammunition purchased in Central America. Likewise, M-19 has had clashes with the army in the jungles of the southeastern part of the country, where it also kidnapped several newsmen and, through them, disclosed that it is at war with the government.

FARC, when it announced its truce, said that it expected the government to abolish the state of siege that has been enforced in Colombia for the past 30 years, as well as the statute of security. FARC also demanded a general amnesty for active guerrillas imprisoned in jails and for other prisoners whom they termed political.

It has been mentioned that the clash between the two guerrilla groups, the most active of Colombia, has caused the failure of a subversive plan that was to be conducted in the country, involving kidnapping and dynamite attacks.

M-19, Army Clashes

PA130337 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Florencia, Colombia -- Army soldiers and units of the 19 April Movement, M-19, are still clashing along the banks of the Orteguaza River. According to military sources, the guerrillas have lost 19 men and another 15 have been captured. No reports on army casualties have been received. The abundant war materiel seized from the guerrillas was manufactured in the USSR.

Newsmen, Crew Released

PA112110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Two newsmen and five crew members of a cargo flight hijacked recently by guerrillas toward southern Colombia have appeared safe and sound, the Colombia Defense Ministry has reported here. The seven persons are at the Tres Esquinas Military Base in the jungle region of Caqueta, some 700 km from this capital.

The source added that once they conclude the interrogations and medical checkups which they are undergoing, they will be transferred to Bogota where they will testify before a special judge.

According to fragmentary reports reaching Bogota, the leftwing 19 April Movement, M-19, released the newsmen and crew members a few hours ago near the Tres Esquinas Military Base.

FARC, M-19 Kidnappings

PA110254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Today two rich Colombian landowners were kidnapped in the rural areas of the country by guerrilla groups, the Defense Ministry disclosed. According to an official communique, members of the Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), kidnapped cattleman Gonzalo Ramirez Galindo in Huila Department, in the southeastern part of the country. They are demanding a ransom of $220,000 from his relatives.

Almost simultaneously, members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) staged a similar action in the mountainous region of Caqueta, in the southern part of Colombia. The M-19 kidnapped landowner Sixto Parra Artunduaga. They haven't asked for any ransom money yet.

Members of the Colombian Army who participate in the antiguerrilla operations in those areas of Colombia are conducting a special operation to try to rescue the two men.

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ARMS RACE IN AREA

PA120256 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia today (?warned) the Latin American and Caribbean nations against the dangers of an arms race. It also urged them to dismiss anything that might lead to war in the area.

Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that Colombia, which has exercised its moral leadership in the area, can only warn against the risks of a ruinous and in the long run lethal arms competition. According to Lemos Simmonds, the way things currently stand in a number of Latin American countries, Nicaragua and El Salvador among them, the howling clarions of war can already be heard.

Without mentioning names, Lemos Simmonds also denounced the (?positions) adopted by certain countries which repudiate existing international treaties. Nicaragua has repudiated a treaty on sovereignty over the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno Cays and Venezuela has abrogated an arbitration-conciliation agreement signed in 1929. This document sought to solve a conflict on marine and submarine areas, which is still pending with Colombia.

Commenting on terrorism, which he described as [words indistinct] of our day, Lemos Simmonds said that in the Caribbean and South American arena we are capable of and have the desire to work on behalf of peace. He added that if [words indistinct] that not only the powerful nations fill their arsenals. The small nations are also engaged in a spiraling military race. Thus, they do not take advantage of the resources they could dedicate to development. The only thing that Colombia can do within the framework of its limited resources, Lemos Simmonds said in conclusion, is to warn both communities and governments that the door to international law, which is the only guarantee of peace and equality among the peoples, is dark and uncertain.

BELAUNDE ON POSSIBLE U.S. INTERVENTIONS, BOLIVIA

PY092329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0029 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Nov (LATIN) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry said today that Peru will not endorse any military intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and that each country should have sovereignty over its domestic affairs. He said that the democratic Peruvian Government is concerned about the internal problems of some nations of the continent, and he requested international cooperation in solving those problems.

During a press conference at Government House the president was asked about the possibility of a U.S. military intervention in Cuba and El Salvador. Belaunde answered: We will not endorse any military interventions. We expect that problems will be solved in each country by its own people and without foreign intervention, I mean armed intervention. Belaunde added: If those hard problems which arouse our concern materialize, I think that nations must do all they can, in keeping with international law, to smooth out such problems, but international cooperation does not include armed intervention.

The president also referred to the Puerto Rican situation and to the relationship between the OAS mission and the Bolivian landlocked situation, and he thanked Argentine President Roberto Viola for Argentina's role as guarantor of the protocol that has established the border between Peru and Ecuador. He said that in Puerto Rico, which is an associated state with the United States, there is absolute freedom, democracy prevails, and the people have to express their opinion regarding any political change.

He answered a question by saying: I think that the OAS has other areas of action and that this affair (the Bolivian landlocked situation) must be solved by the two countries directly involved, which in this case are Bolivia and Chile. He added: In case a solution is arrived at (for the landlocked situation), Peru will also have the right to negotiate in accordance with the existing treaties.

He said that the Peruvian attitude toward Bolivia has always been fraternal and pro-American. He added: We are willing to show as much understanding for this problem as we can. We are doing and we shall do everything within our reach in order to ease the Bolivian landlocked situation.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW

PY112316 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 2 Nov 81 p 36

[Undated interview granted by new Interior Minister retired Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino to CARETAS correspondent Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen in Lima]

[Text] [Question] Are you thinking of adopting measures to improve the equipment of the police forces fighting terrorism?

[Answer] It the equipment is insufficient....

[Question] Would they be provided with helicopters, for instance?

[Answer] That's an important point to take into consideration. The purchase of helicopters would not solve all the problems. The machines would require an infrastructure and trained personnel. The air force has them and so far all police requests have been granted. At this time the police forces are receiving aerial support in Ayacucho.

[Question] However, other Latin American police forces have been equiped with helicopters for some time already. Why not here?

[Answer] There is some limitation based in principle on the country's economic capacity. The purchase of helicopters today would demand large expenditures. If the air force has them, they can be used for that purpose. Perhaps when the country's economic situation improves there will be no difficulty for the police in acquiring other supplies.

[Question] It seems that the armed forces have the idea of limiting some equipment for the police forces. If that is the case, wouldn't the fact that you are in the post of interior minister change anything?

[Answer] No. The joint command has control over the fighting capacity in terms of numbers and sizes of firearms the police forces may have. If this capacity is raised above that of the armed forces, an excessive amount of weapons would be put into the hands of forces whose only mission is to protect internal order. But even in this situation they can fight the subversives whose weapons are also limited in number and size. If that is not the case, the armed forces' participation would be required.

[Question] Does that mean that you consider it possible that the armed forces may intervene in defense of internal order?

[Answer] Yes, if the capacity of the police forces is surpassed.

[Question] Do you believe that possibility now exists?

[Answer] I don't believe it does at this time. But if the capabilities of the police forces should be outmatched, the cooperation of the armed forces will have to be requested.

[Question] Do you believe that the terrorist escalation has reached a dangerous point, or is it under control?

[Answer] It is difficult to give you an answer. There has been an escalation indeed, but it has not reached a point of being a disgrace for the country...I hope that the elements which are involved in these actions -- Peruvians, no doubts -- would ponder a little.

[Question] Do you rule out foreign participation in local terrorism?

[Answer] No, I don't rule it out. I said they are Peruvians because most of those involved in so-called terrorist acts are in fact Peruvians. The arrest of some Bolivians and Swedish elements has been reported lately. Fortunately they were only a few.

[Question] Do you then believe that local terrorism is being directed from abroad, that it is promoted and financed by some country?

[Answer] We do not yet have any evidence of that, but there are some clues regarding the existence of some foreign influence. For instance, to damage a power pylon explosives are used in quantity to blow it up. The amount of explosives involves a technique which normally our people do not possess. They know how to use dynamite in the mines, the hills, the ravines. However, we have the case here where not only dynamite is being used, but more sophisticated elements as well, such as plastic gelatine whose handling requires more expertise than our people have.

[Question] Do you have reliable information on the use of plastic explosives here in Peru?

[Answer] Well, we have the information that has been made public in the newspaper, that is, that the presence of elements other than dynamite has been detected.

[Question] However, your predecessor in the post and the police have maintained that up until now terrorism is rather a local phenomenon.

[Answer] There are different opinions, of course, and this is only natural in a democratic country. I do believe that there is some foreign influence.

[Question] Would you name a country?

[Answer] No, no. It is not advisable to make disclosures about investigations that are being carried out. I would say that there is foreign intervention. In what form? This is precisely what we are trying to determine, and we will see that that is done as soon as I take office.

[Question] Is there a possible link between drug traffickers and terrorists?

[Answer] I do not know of it, but I do not rule out the possibility.

[Question] Your predecessor was criticized mostly for being soft. Are you thinking of adopting a more rigorous policy?

[Answer] I wouldn't like to qualify the action I will take. If applying legal and constitutional provisions is considered as being strong, then I will be strong. If applying them is considered by others as being soft, I will be soft.

[Question] What would be your inclination?

[Answer] My inclination would be to do nothing that would cause concern or intranquillity for the Peruvian people. I would try to implement actions to give them tranquillity. If this tranquillity can only be ensured by using a strong hand, I will do so, but always following legal and constitutional channels.

Recommends Terrorists' Extermination

PY090022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi has recommended to forces of the Ayacucho Police Department that they exterminate terrorists if possible. Yesterday Minister Gagliardi visited the south-central Andean department where he said normality is returning under the state of emergency which has been enforced in five provinces for nearly a month.

The minister said: "I have given orders to use arms to fight back any terrorist attack and, if possible, to exterminate terrorists because that is what they want to do to police forces."

PRESIDENT TO 'REACTIVATE' INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

PY102042 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Nov 81 p A 1

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry announced yesterday that national intelligence services will carry out an evaluation of bank robberies in order to find out whether they are related to terrorism or not.

At the same time the chief of state refuted claims that his government is making unplanned currency issuances [emisiones inorganicas], as some local news media had reported. Belaunde indicated that nothing can be done secretly in Peru because there is democracy. "Everything is open" to the people, he said.

In connection with the recent appointment of military officers on active duty as ministers, Belaunde Terry said -- in the course of his regular Sunday press conference -- that before this had been decided, the government had consulted experts in constitutional law and members of the constituent assembly which had drawn up the current constitution.

The president explained that the experts had ruled that there are no legal obstacles to such appointments since military officers are also citizens of the nation.

As to bank robberies, which in the course of the present year have cost 700 million soles, Belaunde Terry explained that he has ordered the "reactivation" of the intelligence services so as to find out whether these robberies are connected with terrorist actions.

He said that the new interior minister, Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino, is currently making an overall evaluation of this matter "because we want to know what is behind all this." He said that an effort will be made to find out once and for all the uses to which the money obtained from these robberies is put.

President Belaunde also reported that Peru's oil production, which is currently 207,000 barrels per day, will be increased to 260,000 barrels per day. He indicated that the price reduction ordered by OPEC will cut down Peru's income from oil exports by 10 percent. He also stated that in view of the price reduction, Peru has had to cut the price of its oil from $40 to $36 per barrel. However, the chief of state explained that this price reduction will be compensated for by increased production which the government is making great efforts to achieve. Within the framework of this policy the current production of 207,000 barrels per day will be increased to 260,000 barrels per day in 1982. He said that this could take place at the end of March next year because the Superior Oil Co. has already started drilling its first well.

As to gasoline, the current price of which he considered reasonable, Belaunde pointed out that should there be devaluations of currency, the costs will have to be adjusted and this will obviously lead to the need for increased income.

POPULAR ACTION WINS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY101812 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In the overall count, Popular Action [AP] has obtained 60 percent of the votes of the 117 districts where complementary municipal elections were held. This statement was made by (Luis Percovitz Rojas), president of the Chamber of Deputies, and reconfirmed by Deputy (Aureo Cegarra).

[Begin (Cegarra) recording] We have the overall results. From the 117 districts, Popular Action obtained approximately 60 percent of the votes, while in the provincial elections, AP has won in three provinces. The United Left has won in one province. APRA has won in another province. In the sixth province I think an independent ticket has won. AP has 50 percent in the provinces and 60 percent in the districts.

[Question] Do you think these results are favorable to AP, and will they represent an orientation point for government policy and also for the political parties which have participated in the process?

[Answer] These unofficial data show us a victory of 60 percent. This indicates that the Peruvian people have again expressed their confidence in AP. It is also significant to point out that the independent tickets have won a large number of votes in some districts, while in still others they have won by a large number of votes.

We also want to point out that in places where we have not won, we have achieved second place. This, of course, involves the presence of AP as a party in all social levels in the country. [end recording]

ANTARCTIC, ALADI TREATIES RATIFIED BY CONGRESS

PY090044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Peru has ratified the treaties on the antarctic and the ALADI [Latin American Intergration Association] and also the conventions on cocoa and on immunities for the South Pacific commission. According to law, a congressional plenum ratified the treaties and conventions yesterday, but the legislative decrees will not be published until later.

The Antarctica treaty of 1 December 1959 provides for the peaceful utilization of the South Pole, and the ALADI treaty of 1980 supercedes the LAFTA treaty.

The 1980 International Cocoa Convention is intended to defend the prices of this commodity, and the convention on immunities for the South Pacific commission grants privileges to representatives of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru to that commission headquartered in Lima.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON ROYO, U.S. POLICY

PA121818 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Nov 81 pp A-1, A-16

[Resolution No 8 issued 9 November 1981 by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in support of President Aristides Royo's speech before the United Nations]

[Text] The National Assembly Corregimiento Representatives, whereas:

His excellency, Dr Aristides Royo Sanchez, president of the Republic of Panama, denounced before the United Nations the violation of the "Torrijos-Carter treaties" and defined the government's position of nonalignment:

That recently, in our own country, Ambassador Ambler Moss, using the most barefaced imperialist style of the big stick era as if this were a colonial government, denied the violations of the "Torrijos-Carter treaties," calling them "alleged violations;" and proposed a warlike path for Panama, a situation which constitutes open interference in our domestic affairs and a lack of respect for the president of our nation, while exercising his right to self-determination and sovereignty;

That a worldwide situation exists in which warlike threats and warmongering actions are increasing daily;

That this situation exists in Latin America, particularly in the Central American and Caribbean area, due to the U.S. threats mistakenly based on terrorism against the peoples struggling for their liberation, such as the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada;

That this threat is more evident in the sister Republic of Cuba, which at this time, according to press reports, is threatened by specific plans for warlike aggression on the part of Mr Reagan's government; and as Panamanians we cannot accept another 9 January [refers to 1964 confrontations] in the region with even worse consequences;

That these actions endanger world peace and increase the threat of unleashing a new world war in which Panama, because of the occupation of part of its territory by the U.S. Army, would become a strategic target; and

That our country has maintained an international policy directed by General Torrijos, of the Third World, of nonalignment, of peace and respect for the self-determination of the peoples, and of support of the movements of national liberation;

Resolves:

1. To support the position of His Excellency President Aristides Royo Sanchez before the United Nations, as a reflection of the feeling of the Panamanian people and the policy of our government.

2. To protest the interventionist statement by U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss.

3. To condemn the warmongering campaign unleashed by U.S. imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean, directed against the Latin American people's desire for liberation.

4. To make an appeal so that the warmongering ways be set aside, to resolve the conflicts between the peoples and nations and engage in a dialogue and negotiations in a climate of respect for people's self-determination.

5. To strongly condemn the U.S. warmongering actions, because its repercussions would make our country a target in the event of a nuclear war.

6. To manifest our solid support of the peoples struggling for their liberation, and of the Third World policy of our country, following the traditional policy of our peoples, emanating from the foremost leader of our peoples, Div Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Given in the City of Panama, on 9 November 1981
Honorable Representative Dr Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives;
Carlos Calzadilla Gonzalez, secretary general of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT CONCERNED OVER MEDIA

PA120238 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1555 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Speech by Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimento Representatives, at the closure of the period of sessions of the Assembly, at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] Let us always act following ethical principles. Let us not stain the pages containing the history of the people's government. I wish to tell the Panamanian people of my deepest concern over events that are constantly taking place in our country. If these events are not stopped, they may cause the Panamanian family to mourn. I am referring to some patriotic newsmen whose writings express hatred and their thoughts bitterness, which is contrary to a true journalistic profession, which should be the means by which they identify themselves with the people's opinion. [applause]

We believe in freedom of expression as established by the Constitution. However, we do not approve of the disrespectful and undignified manner of some newsmen who lack any knowledge of the concept of honesty and honor and who through pure meaness trample on man's dignity, distorting people in every way and in horrible ways. Without mercy they reveal defects resulting from the physical inheritance from our parents. [applause]

It is not necessary to present proof to show that through their writing some newsmen are acting with the ulterior motive of trying to create and promote a rebellion in the country, including political chaos. Their goal is the disintegration of the Panamanian family. These newsmen are fanatics who have a poor concept of democracy, because from legal and philosophical viewpoints democracy is characterized by respect for the dignity of the institutions of the state and of man. Democracy is for justice and particularly demands moral responsibility from those who believe in it. We men of principles should practice freedom and democracy based on ethical concepts.

Just as there are newsmen who express hatred in their writings and who have no call for the profession, there are a large number who have aimed their views at defending political, social and economic rights and who have dealt with international and domestic problems with a sincere and realistic attitude. I must say that in an objective manner these newsmen have kept the Panamanian people abreast of the activities carried out by three branches of the state. These newsmen who do justice to their profession and to their fatherland deserve our admiration and congratulations. We have requested that the executive branch grant more frequent merit award to these newsmen who have dedicated their lives and thoughts to defending the fatherland so that it does not fall victim to rebellion and violence.

When I talk about newsmen, I am referring to those who support the government and to some newsmen of the opposition. According to our concept of democracy, it is mandatory that we accept the newsmen of the opposition with their party's ideological principles. Their objective reports and positive attitudes can guide our government officials so that they can better exercise the constitutional duties granted to them by the people.

With regard to the newspaper LA PRENSA, there are a couple of newsmen who express their undignified humor by making direct and insulting attacks on the Panamanian people and their leaders. We wish to urge these newsmen to continue writing and criticizing, but with more respect, not just for government officials and politicians, but for human beings.

We also urge them to support their reports with proof whenever they make criminal charges against any person whoever this person might be. [applause]

Many people were happy with our political victory; only a few are bitter and disappointed. Let us not go back to the Roman era when men took the law into their own bare hands. We are against the use of violence against the news media. Such attacks on freedom of expression injure the right of private property and endanger the lives of those who work in such establishments. Our efforts should be aimed at preventing the repetition of acts such as the one that took place last month against a news medium. Such actions harm our country's civil and mature image locally and internationally. I wish to express my satisfaction with the National Guard's communique issued on 23 October 1981 in which the guard says that it will not condone irresponsible acts no matter who carries them out.

In the presence of national and international authorities, we wish to call on the student and labor leaders to assume, in the exercise of their leadership, the attitude of leaders and counselors and not to endanger the lives and safety of their followers. The leader who has power should use this power in a responsible manner and should seek ways to implement improvements without abuse or violence. Let us resort to peaceful means through dialogue. The leader who resorts to force to attain an objective, without paying any attention to the repercussions of his actions, is only proving his mediocrity and lack of self-confidence.

I am forced to demand mutual respect from our fellow partisans so that our political movement neither deteriorates nor suffers any division. That is why the party leadership and the various commissions on which the party's ideological principles are based should immediately take steps to prevent the repeated insults to which the president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, the honorable representatives and radio listeners are constantly subjected. [applause]

There is the case of Radio Nacional, a government station, which has a program of 1300. Desperate to imitate other private radio stations, Radio Nacional has the most shameful and muckraking program on the air. [applause] This program attacks the moral integrity of the Panamanian family. All those in charge of this program are members of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD. I am bringing this situation to the atttention of the party leaders. I think that it is time we begin enforcing the party's discipline. If we are members of a party we must protect one another and guarantee the political strength of the party and its members. No one is forced to belong to a party to take insults from those who presume to be party members. [applause]

GOVERNMENT WILL ACCEPT NICARAGUAN COSEP LEADERS

PA130223 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 10

[By Rosalina Orocu Mojica]

[Excerpt] Completely reliable sources have told this evening paper thatthe Panamanian Government is prepared to grant visas to Nicarguan businessmen under arrest in that country for having sent a letter to a member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction in which they harshly criticized th government. The four members of Nicaragua's Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] could be released next week, according to the same sources.

EL SALVADOR

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA121157 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Nov 81 pp 2, 39

[Text] Should the revolutionary government junta reorganize the Central Electoral Council [CCE], asks a communique from this organization.

The same communique presents its attitude regarding the agreements reached by the representatives of National Conciliation Party [PCN], Democratic Action [AD], Salvadoran People's Party [PPS], the Popular Orientation Party [POP], the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] during the interparty forum held at the legislative assembly to learn of the electoral law and creation of political party bills.

The CCE agreements revealed yesterday afternoon say: "Attitude of the CCE Toward the Agreements Reached by the Political Forum."

First Agreement:

"That the CCE must be reorganized. This is a socioplitical condition essential to attain the credibility of the voters in the electoral process. The reorganization must be made as soon as possible."

(It was approved in the following manner: 5 in favor and 1 abstention.) The CCE said that according to the law it is not the one called to reorganize, but that the entity that organized it, according to the political constitution of 1962, must reorganize it if it is considered advisable.

Second Agreement:

"That the CCE be given sufficient authority to prevent abuses by government officials who try to adversely influence the impartiality and purity of the electoral process, so that the CCE can demand the dismissal of the respective officials, and if this dismissal is not done, that according to the law, the actions of said official be declared void."

The CCE says in this respect that within the electoral and political party bills, there are several articles which regulate such situations and which say:

"Article 121. During the electoral campaigns, neither the party in power nor the government itself can let contracts or inaugurate national infrastructure projects or any other project which render services or aid which the state must give the nation or its people, excepting announcements needed to grant the contracts.

"Those responsible for such violations and the party will each be fined 1,000 colones per violation.

"It is legally presumed that the responsible party shall be the official directing the government unit to which the publicized project belongs.

"Article 122. Political parties are forbidden to put up posters, or slogans and to paint them on houses, buildings, public monuments or any other property of the state, municipality, autonomous or semiautonomous institutions or of private persons."

Article 126. The official or government worker who is not protected by the civil service law and who deliberately hampers the political parties' right to campaign will be dismissed from his post once the CCE has learned of the situation. The CCE will inform the president or whoever is in his place so that the person can be dismissed.

"Article 127. Active-duty military personnel, members of civil defense committees, security corps personnel or of any other entity, cannot campaign in the elections.

"No government official or worker can take advantage of his post to engage in party politics. The violation of this article will be punished according to Article 148.

"Ministers of any religious faith are forbidden to participate in political campaigning, be it by evoking religious matters or by taking advantage of the people's religious faith.

"In churches or any other places in which religious faiths are practiced, church officials are not allowed to make or permit party propaganda regarding the republic or its laws.

"Government vehicles are not to be used in electoral campaigns.

"Article 148. Violation of Article 127 by government officials or workers, active-duty military personnel, security corps personnel and members of civil defense committees, will be met by the following action: dismissal by his immediate superior who will be informed of the matter if the charges are proven.

"Article 13. Paragraph 2. CCE members cannot be tried for serious criminal actions from the day of their election until the end of their term, unless the Legislative Assembly states that there is cause for proceedings. In this case, the accused must be dismissed and arraigned before the common courts."

SAN SALVADOR ARCHBISHOPRIC ISSUES DECLARATION

PA120340 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 42

[Paid advertisement by the Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador: "The Electoral Campaign and Human Rights"]

[Excerpts] Introduction

An electoral campaign, seen as a confrontation between diverse political positions, is outside the sphere of activity of the Legal Aid Office. However, if this campaign has implications regarding the protection of basic rights, it is our obligation to make a statement on the subject, from a legal and humanitarian viewpoint.

For some time, it has been noticed that a vigorous propaganda campaign has been underway with the immediate objective of generating credibility and popular acceptance for an electoral process that is reportedly to be completely free of fraud and coercion. That process is being portrayed as a highly important and necessary way to attain peace in the country.

Recently, spokesmen for diverse organizations and political parties have been striving to publicize their own programs in line with the interests of whatever group or social sector that they represent.

All these efforts would seem to be supported by one fact: In some countries, at a certain point in their historical development, an electoral process has been quite an effective and just means for consulting with the people and for allowing the people to express their will. This has been true because in those places and circumstances, there has been a sustained climate of respect for the right to life and the basic freedoms of citizens.

In the history of our country, the experience has been completely the opposite. A lengthy and cruel experience of deception has resulted in the most absolute lack of prestige for this electoral instrument, which has been unable to resolve the people's problems or guarantee the most elementary rights of the individual citizen.

At present, the Salvadoran people continue to be the victims of a fierce, indiscriminate wave of violence, which has the following salient characteristics:

A. A merciless attack on the civilian population. We are not referring here to those acts that could well be avoidable in an armed confrontation. We are referring, as we have already said in previous analyses, to those cases in which people are grabbed from bus stops, forcibly taken from their homes late at night, or are deprived of freedom as they transit highways or streets on their way to study or work centers.

B. A systematic attack on the various sectors of the population. The church, the peasant, the teacher, the student and the worker are persecuted. Senior citizens, pregnant women and children are murdered.

C. The attacks are visibly, extremely cruel. Some victims "disappear" without a trace. leaving families abandoned to hunger and sorrow. The bodies of others subsequently appear decapitated, mutilated or strangled.

This uninterrupted series of crimes is of such magnitude and so profoundly offends the sensitivity and dignity of human beings and of society itself that it demands from the individual, the citizen and the politician, an unavoidable, clear, firm and urgent stand.

None of the political parties that appear to have entered the political arena have mentioned this systematic disrespect for human rights, this pain and suffering which is being endured by those whose votes they are seeking. Indeed, no party is calling for the just punishment of those responsible. Even those parties that have recognized the absence of adequate conditions for elections have only referred to aspects that are mere formalities. Such is the case of the insistent concern over and demand for the reorganization of the present Central Elections Council. This leads us to think that those political parties are alienated from the people and from their vital and legitimate interests.

It would seem, moreover, that there is a deliberate intent to ignore the fact that respect for life, personal freedom, the right of association and of assembly and the right to an unlimited freedom of expression are basic and necessary preconditions for utilizing the electoral instrument properly, acceptably and for the benefit of the people's will.

The abyss that presently exists between the electoral campaign and the dramatic and painful national reality leads us to believe that the sole objective of the campaign is to comply with a formal requirement in order to conceal ulterior motives and plans that would further discredit the electoral instrument in the eyes of the people.

Basic, Necessary Conditions for an Electoral Process

The Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric feels that, before announcing the beginning of an electoral process, before promises are made to guarantee its proper course, the following preconditions should be made a reality:

First, there must previously be absolute respect for the individuals' right to life.

Second, there must previously be absolute respect for and guarantees of the miltiple forms of right to freedom.

According to the Constitution, no one can be forced to change his domicile or residence. The reality is very far from the content of this provision, since over 700,000 Salvadorans have been forced to leave their homes, their communities and even their country, fleeing those who claim to be defending freedom and democracy. Many have lost their lives during the flight. A very few have managed to take refuge in the centers set up for this purpose by the church and other humanitarian institutions, but unfortunately, not even these places have been respected.

The Constitution recognizes freedom of assembly and association. However, the permanent state of siege and other special decrees dictated for the same purpose prevent people from exercising the right to labor organization and, in general, from exercising the right to free association. This is the case of Decrees No 296, 43, 44 and the state of siege decree itself.

The Constitution provides for freedom of worship. However, the church has been reporting an unceasing persecution of priests, nuns, lay readers and all clerical institutions that are related one way or another to the pastoral and humanitarian work of the church. It is painful for us to state that in our country, religious freedom is being reduced to the freedom to say the traditional prayers in private or to the freedom to adapt to the presently dominant positions as a means of surviving. The faithful are not allowed to take positions which their consciences may dictate or to be guided by the objective reality, because in such cases they are threatened and attacked without mercy.

Regarding freedom of expression, we wish to state simply that in our country it is very dangerous and even heroic to dissent from the positions of those who are in power. All dissent is misinterpreted and the dissenter is physically attacked, slandered and threatened.

Conclusions

We have indicated with sufficient clarity and with the necessary seriousness the basic and indispensable conditions for beginning a process of electoral consultation.

We have pointed out enough aspects of our national reality to allow us to reach the conclusion that, at present, the conditions necessary for beginning an electoral process do not exist in the country. There is no indication of the necessary intention and ability to make these conditions a reality in the near future. Moreover, we feel that the bases on which a legal system would theoretically be erected have been tacitly or expressly eliminated. The country's institutional life is rapidly declining toward total social chaos.

In these circumstances, to insist on continuing with a plan like the one outlined here and to place upon it one's hopes for a serious, just and lasting solution to the Salvadoran conflict seems to us to be ineffectually utopian and lacking all foundations of reality. We are concerned about the fact that, at present, the faithful observance of human rights is being ignored and relegated to a secondary plane.

Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador
San Salvador, 10 November 1981
[Signed] Mauricio Ernesto Rodrigues, national coordinator, Legal Aid Office

FMLN RAPS REAGAN'S NONINTERVENTION STATEMENTS

PA121945 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] We are not going to intervene militarily in any part of the world, Reagan has announced. Following the wave of international repudiation elicited by the statements made by ranking U.S. officials, who threatened to intervent militarily in Central America and the Caribbean, President Reagan, apparently profiting from experience, said that his government does not intend to intervent militarily in any country of the world. A military intervention is not necessary and we have not even considered it, Reagan stated when referring specifically to our country. I do not plan to send U.S. soldiers to engage in combat in any part of the world, he said. These were his words. However, the facts are demonstrated by the U.S. advisers whom Reagan continues to send to Latin America to massacre our people.

ARMY ATTACKS GUERRILLAS ON CHICHONTEPEC VOLCANO

PA130033 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Early this morning, artillery units from the 5th Brigade of San Vicente launched an attack with 81-mm mortars against guerrilla camps on the northeastern slope of Chichontepec Volcano, as an initial "softening up" phase, to be followed by infantry troops who will rout out the guerrillas.

The artillery attack was reportedly begun by the mortar batteries early this morning, directed against guerrilla camps located at the Barrios, Penas Arriba, El Zapote and El Carmen farms near Nuevo Tepetitan and Tecoluca, on the slopes of the volcano.

The artillery company that initiated the attack this morning is deployed east of the volcano. At the time that this paper went to press, infantry troops in the area had begun a pincer movement directed toward the volcano.

Meanwhile, armed forces spokesmen reported today that special counterguerrilla units were gathering at a site in the eastern part of the country to begin, no later than tomorrow, a new cleanup operation in the lower Lempa region, in the departments of San Vicente and Usulutan. It was announced that navy and air force units will play a prominent role in that operation.

FMLN REPORTS SUCCESSES ON PARACENTRAL FRONTS

PA121959 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[War bulletin from the information section of the FMLN general command on actions at the paracentral front on San Pedro Hill and the San Vicente paracentral front; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Paracentral front on San Pedro Hill: On 5 November, helicopters dropped five paratroopers in (Plano de la Hacienda), jurisdiction of San Isidro, Cabanas Department. On 6 November a convoy of three vehicles carrying troops arrived in San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, and went to El Paraiso where it placed two 81-mm mortars. During the morning they tested U.S. grenades and hurled them at areas populated by civilians and areas controlled by the FMLN. On 9 November, an enemy patrol was ambushed near (Las Maidenas) on Santa Elena Street, San Sebastian. We inflicted four casualties and an undetermined number of wounded on the enemy during a 15-minute clash. The rest of the enemy troops scattered. On 10 November, at 0700 from Santa Clara to northwest San Vicente, the enemy carried out harassment actions with 81-mm mortar fire on the cantons of (Persinillo), El Coyol, and San Jose, hurling 36 projectiles. Among the victims was a 12-year old child who was wounded.

From the San Vicente paracentral front: On 26 October at 1900 there was a clash between FMLN and army troops in Villa Dolores in Cabanas Department. No casualties were reported. On that same day, one kilometer west of Villa Dolores, a mine was activated and destroyed a vehicle carrying enemy troops, inflicting seven casualties and destroying the vehicle. On 30 October, an enemy patrol was ambushed near San Jose Canton on the highway that leads to Zacatecoluca, causing 12 enemy casualties during the 30-minute skirmish. On 5 November at 0600 there was an ambush and harassment actions against a vehicle which was transporting troops from San Vicente to Ingenio Omoa on the highway leading to Tecoluca near Quebrada (Amapola) causing the enemy more casualties. At 0900 approximately 800 soldiers tried to penetrate our positions on Chinchontepec Volcano in San Vicente and withdrew 4 hours later, following a violent clash and failing in their intent. They took one dead and three wounded with them. Near (Yupoyo) on the road from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca [words indistinct] sabotage of railroad tracks. At 0900 until 1130 from the point occupied by the enemy in the northern zone of San Vicente, they attacked with 81-mm mortar fire the cantons of San Jacinto, (La Burra), and (Amatitan Arriba). On 7 November high-tension towers on the Tecoluca highway were sabotaged near Santa Clara farm, leaving the township of Tecoluca without power.

GUATEMALA

PARTIES FORM ALLIANCE, CHOOSE CANDIDATES

PA122244 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Soon after having been officially declared the presidential candidate of the Union of the Democratic Center [Union del Centro Democratico], formed by the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] and the National Renovating Party [PRN], Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre said yesterday that the coalition represents the opposition in the current electoral process and that it is the democratic alternative for Guatemala.

Maldonado Aguirre ended up as the presidential candidate for the alliance formed by the DCG and the PRN. Christian Democrat (Roberto Carpio Nicolle), a former deputy to the National Congress and one-time candidate for mayor of Guatemala City, was chosen as vice presidential candidate.

Vinicio Cerezo said that the alliance is open to all true democrats who wish to join.

DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo reported on the results of the 3 days of talks with the PRN leaders. It is with satisfaction, he said, that I announce our decision to unite for the electoral process, in order to initiate a new era of peace in Guatemala, beginning in 1982.

INDIAN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA120303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- After learning that some programs are collaborating with the leftist guerrillas, the Guatemalan Government today began an investigation of the radio programs which are broadcast in Indian languages in northwestern Guatemala.

A group of peasants in Solola Province who deserted the leftist Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and gave themselves up to the army said at the beginning of this week that they used "La Voz de Atitlan" which broadcasts in the Tzutuhil language, to disseminate anti-government messages.

The government's investigation will also include the stations which broadcast in the country's interior in the Quiche language, especially stations in the province of El Quiche, in northern Guatemala.

"La Voz de Nahuala," "La Voz de Jocotan" and "La Voz de Cabrican" are among the radio stations which are being investigated. These stations are heard by Indian communities in western Guatemala which speak dialects.

HONDURAS

OFFICER DENIES REPORTED GUERRILLA PRESENCE

PA130235 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Alfonso Amariba Calix report from San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpts] This press department covered the press conference given at the 3rd Infantry Battalion, 2nd military region, by Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, commander of that unit yesterday. These are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Bueso Rosa] At this time we can state that it is not true that there are guerrillas near El Merendon or in any other part of the country.

[Question] What then, is the reason for the deployment of troops to that area, Colonel?

[Answer] The mobilization of troops in the El Merendon area is for training purposes. It is the last stage in this year's training.

[Question] Colonel, reports that have been widely published by the local media have generated speculation, which we are trying to clarify at this time. Today several radio stations carried statements by several members of the army stationed near Santa Lucia community in the El Merendon Mountains. They stated as fact that they were looking for guerrillas in El Merendon. How can you explain these soldiers' statements to the people of Honduras?

[Answer] The explanation is very simple. To be trained, the soldier has to be placed in a certain situation. For him, the situation is real. He receives information from his officer, for training purposes, instructing him to go out in search of guerrillas or an enemy that is allegedly in the area. In any event, if a reporter managed to reach the area and ask questions, the soldiers have answered quite logically, because they are acting in a context that is quite real for them. But for us it is a hypothetical situation, used only for training purposes.

[Question] A few days ago, a San Pedro Sula or Tegucigalpa newspaper published an article stating that the soldiers in this area had captured 14 guerrillas in the (Nacua) sector. Is this true?

[Answer] This same question was asked on Sunday. At that time I was very specific and said that the information was totally false. This information was obtained from (Nacua), where our troops' training camps are located. Logically, almost the entire battalion operates from there and all types of exercises are undertaken to practice the different means of waging war that currently exist in the world. [end recording]

A reporter asked Col Bueso Rosa whether the explanations being given to reporters could serve as a double-edged weapon and the colonel answered that the explanations being given at this time are no secret, even for the enemy. They know that the armed forces must and should prepare to fight if necessary and, if they don't know it, they should know that we are getting ready to combat the enemy properly.

On the alleged landing in Chivana, Col Bueso Rosa said that the only truth in this is that a barge was found, but it has not been confirmed that foreigners have disembarked in our territory. When asked if there is a chance that this could have happened, he said that this could have happened, but that it is a very remote possibility because our sources of information would have already detected them and submitted a report.

SOMOZIST CONSPIRACY IN COUNTRY DENOUNCED

PA111849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In a communique published 10 November in Tegucigalpa, 30 popular organizations denounced the plans being prepared in Honduras by former Somozist guardsmen to provoke a serious armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. The communique is endorsed, among others, by the Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship With Nicaragua, Honduran National Peasants Unity Front, the Union of Workers of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, Professors Association of Educational Improvement, People's Revolutionary Union, United Federation of Honduran Workers and Union of Honduran Newsmen.

The communique charges that the Somozists are found on farms owned by well-known cattlemen of El Paraiso, in the eastern part of the country. It adds that there are 300 former guardsmen on the Ceilan farms; 30 in Las Pinas, owned by cattleman Guillermo Sevilla, member of the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen of Honduras, FENAGH; 30 on the farms of Pedro Sevilla, prominent cattleman and member of FENAGH and the Honduran Private Enterprise Council, COHEP; 250 on the La Chorrera farm, in the eastern part of El Paraiso owned by Isaias Rodriguez; 250 in Las Marias; 250 in La Lucha and 30 in Santa Elisa.

The communique notes that all these former Somozist guardsmen are training on the border area together with other counterrevolutionaries in order to provoke a conflict between the two countries. This action is scheduled to take place before 29 November by attacking Honduran towns. The forces involved would be wearing false Sandinist Army uniforms.

The maneuver, according to the document, is part of the interventionist plans of the United States for Central America, particularly Nicaragua.

FMLN SPOKESMAN ASKS PRESIDENT TO RELEASE SON

PA121650 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Telegram from Companero Roberto Armijo, representative of the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front to the French Government, to Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] I, Roberto Armijo, representative of the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador to the Government of France, on learning of the capture of my son Claudio (Rabindranath) Armijo at 2000 the night of Monday, 2 November, in the principal building of INDUTEL [not further identified] by members of the public security forces, FUSEP, respectfully ask of you, through this means, the following:

1. That the physical and moral integrity of my son be respected.

2. That my son not be extradited by your government to El Salvador.

3. Having no knowledge of any law of the Republic of Honduras that my son has violated, I ask that you intercede for the prompt release of my son.

NICARAGUA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S STATEMENT

PA121623 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Commentary: "Sandino's People Will Remain on Alert Until Reagan Stops Talking With Echoes"]

[Text] The warmongering attitudes and attacks of high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration have increased tension all over the world, particularly in the Caribbean and Central American area.

As former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said, this situation is even more anguishing for Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador since these peoples are in the direct sights of most aggressive sectors of Yankee imperialism. This is particularly so when one sees the contradictions among the statements of the highest U.S. Government officials. This is evident in the disparity between what is said and what is done by the instigators of war and promoters of the most preposterous, immoral and condemnable policy of our times.

However, in this sea of contradictions which increases the concern of the peace-loving peoples, including the fraternal people of the United States, there are encouraging signs that strengthen the people's efforts to stop the aggressive warmongering and to save the world from cataclysm.

President Ronald Reagan's statement at a news conference yesterday denying the existence of U.S. plans to militarily intervene in the Caribbean or anywhere else in the world is one of these encouraging signs in that whirlwind that could lead the world to its last war. So too is the desire to begin contacts with the Soviet Union to reduce the maximum nuclear weapons in Europe.

Nevertheless, much water has passed under the bridge for peoples, particularly those of Central America and the Caribbean, to be able to dream of at least letting down their guard in the face of military aggression by U.S. imperialism.

The Yankees have yet to reply to the peace proposal on El Salvador which was presented by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra as the main solution for peace and stability in the area. This proposal coincides with the French and Mexican position of recognizing the belligerent status of the revolutionary people's forces of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

However, there is no evidence to deny the unfortunate possibility that Reagan's plans will once again be swept away by the whirlwind of the internal contradictions of the White House or the Pentagon. We hope this will not be so. Nevertheless, while the U.S. President's statement is not backed by action, Sandino's people will continue with our guard on high, ready to defend our principles and rights as a free, sovereign and independent country.

ORTEGA SAYS AGGRESSIVE U.S. PLANS NOT DISCARDED

PA130330 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega said today in Managua that the plans for an indirect U.S. military aggression against Central America, particularly against Nicaragua, have not been discarded. Ortega made this assertion during a private audience with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. A group of local newmen were allowed into the meeting.

Commander Ortega stressed that it was symptomatic that in his statement for several U.S. papers, Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia practically asked the United States to implement a blockade against Nicaragua. This happened a few hours after Reagan said only that he will not use U.S. soldiers, Commander Ortega pointed out.

IAPA DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY SITUATION

PA120120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- It was learned from unofficial sources today that the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction will receive the committee that IAPA has sent to this country in a special audience tomorrow.

The IAPA delegation, which arrived in Managua yesterday, today attempted to meet with the Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua.

The group was also seeking contacts with representatives of other Nicaraguan sectors.

Tomorrow, the IAPA committee on press freedom will attend a luncheon hosted by private businessmen. The committee will also attend a reception hosted by the editors of LA PRENSA newspaper of Managua.

The delegation is headed by IAPA President Charles Scripps and is comprised of Andres Garcia, Raul E. Kraiselburd, Wilburt Landrey, Edward Seaton, William Williamson and Juan Romero, newsmen from the American continent and directors of IAPA.

The newspaper BARRICADA, official Sandinist organ, has ignored the arrival of the IAPA envoys, while EL NUEVO DIARIO, an independent paper, has reported the arrival of "a delegation of newpapers owners."

The IAPA delegation has come to express theorganization's "concern" over the press law placed into effect in this country and the recent temporary closures of LA PRENSA newspaper in compliance with the mandate of the 37th IAPA general assembly which met in Rio de Janeiro in October.

Delegation Criticized

PA121454 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The businessmen, owners of newspapers and members of the Inter-American Press Association, IAPA, who arrived here last night, have been very active in pursuit of the objectives of their trip to Nicaragua.

Their presence in free Nicaragua proves to the world that a climate of freedom and tolerance exists in our country.

That is how it is, no matter what the enemies of the revolution say. We are trying to stress this issue because it is no secret that it has been the newspapers and newsmen affiliated to IAPA who have led the campaign of slander and lies against the Sandinist revolutionary process.

For this reason, the Nicaraguan newsmen, as private citizens and union members, wish to lodge a strong protest and disapproval of these gentlemen who are visiting our country.

The businessmen of the news media, who make journalism their business, have a particular and distroted way of seeing our liberation processes and our ideas and objectives about the journalism profession.

For the IAPA members who are visiting us, press freedom is the same as the freedom to exploit, to lie, to slander and to misinform. They think that press freedom consists of opposing the people's legitimate aspirations for social justice. They are determined to see that the long-standing oppressive structures remain in Latin America. The alleged right of the news merchants to keep from the people information of vital interest to them is a myth that cannot be touched -- for example, the right of the people to proclaim their independence and autonomy against foreign domination. These are just a few concepts that these gentlemen who are in Nicaragua stand for, concepts that in no way correspond to what the people believe. The people believe in concepts that are favorable to the daily heroic struggle waged by the workers, peasants, students and housewives, for a better society and for a world without oppressors or oppressed.

In some ways, the Nicaraguan revolutionary newsmen feel satisfied with the presence of the IAPA members in Managua; not because we believe there is any possibility that they will change their attitude toward our revolution, or because we believe that their presence will cause some international sectors to view Nicaragua in a different manner. We are pleased to have the U.S. and Latin American news media businessmen here because they will see with their own eyes the reality of Nicaragua. We realize, however, that when they return to their bases they will not report the truth of what they have seen. We are glad that they are here because they will see the efforts we are making to overcome foreign pressures and threats. While they are here they are free to talk to whomever they wish: to their friends and their accomplices of the counterrevolution and to those deeply committed in the struggle to consolidate our liberation process.

While they are here, they will have the opportunity to confirm the people's overwhelming determination not to be slaves anymore.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK DONATION -- Yesterday Czechoslovak Ambassador Frantisek Koutechy delivered to (Olga Aviles), an official of the FSLN International Relations Department, a donation of five Skoda automobiles and 37 boxes of office supplies. The Czechoslovak Government has also granted a credit of $30 million to Nicaragua, of which $20 million will be used for the construction of textile factories and the balance for the purchase of machinery. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81 PA]